

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. — *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.* —

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Editor and Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULARITY.

A scene in a Lawyer's Office.

ENTER QUAKER.

Cultivate Flowers.—Flowers, of all creations, are the most innocent and simple, and most mysteriously complex—playthings for childhood, ornaments for the grave, and the companion of the corpse in the coffin. Flowers, beloved by the wondering child, and studied by the deep thinker of science! Flowers, that of all perishable things are the most persisting; yet of all earthly things are the most heavenly! Flowers, that unceasingly expand to heaven the grateful, and turn their cheerful looks—partners of human joy and soothers of human sorrow; fit emblems of the victor's triumph, of the young bride's blushes—welcome to crowded halls, and graceful up-

'Tis thus with thee, man! Thou beginnest insignificance, like the drop of water; thou becomest a laughing, leaping, brawling thing, like a brook; thou waxest proud and great like a mighty river; and ere thou canst say, in the vanity of thy heart, "What an illustrious mortal am," thou art lost in eternity.

THE SLUMBER OF DEATH.

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

Now if this little article should be the means of planting a hundred trees and flowers we should not be surprised to find out in the end, that it had cherished also, a hundred domestic virtues.

“Can I do anything for you, Mr. —, on this occasion?”

“Yes,” replied the young officer, without changing a muscle, “won’t you be so good as to turn down my shirt collar?”

Fortunately the frigate escaped, but the “turn down my shirt collar” of “Pelham” was a standing expression among his messmates.

In legal affairs there are three promotions—the BAR, the BENCH, and the gallows.

POLITICAL.

office again where they can continue to shield these sores upon the body politic from a probe by the Democrats. But will the people be again duped? Will they re-elect men to the Legislature who thus sacrifice popular rights to the rapacity soulless corporations?

MR. TYLER AND THE TARIFF

Again, "Our prosperity ought to be greatly increased, and would be greatly increased by the operation of our descent law, would Governor consent to unshackle commerce!" Again; "Is the honorable Senator (Mr. Clay) had succeeded in proving (in which, however, he will be found mistaken) that this tariff benefited Virginia, it did so at the expense of some other state, still would, I am sure, be too high-minded to sustain for an hour?" Further; "Let my man, for instance, deal for his supplies with a country store for any length of time, and he will find the most ample estate meeting away. Why is this; but that while he obtains for his produce a low price he has to pay in many instances, a hundred per cent. upon many articles of consumption necessary for the supply of his family and estate? Such a man to be the operation of the tariff; as he should be able satisfactorily to prove to the Senate before I take my seat." Again: "Sir we oppose this American system because it rests upon the same principle. What was the English system and what this? England said you shall buy of us and pay a tax in the bargain. What is the language of this? You shall buy only of North

...and he taxed heavily in the bargain
...the language of the American system
...effect?"

We might go on multiplying such citations from
every page of this speech of Mr. Tyler. But
those already quoted are abundantly sufficient to
establish, beyond all possible doubt, that Mr. Ty-
ler's views then were of the ultra-tariff school.

If then, on the bank question, Mr. Tyler felt
bound to sacrifice the dictates of party to the prin-
ciples of his whole career, how is it that he is not
equally bound by such considerations in relation to
the measure of a tariff of duties. If he is so
bound, how can he lend his countenance to Mr.
Forward's exorbitant scheme—or how can Mr.
Tyler put his executive signature to a high-toned
protected tariff bill?—*Petersburg (Va.) States-*
man.

"With the decision of the Supreme Court the
Democracy are generally dissatisfied."—*New York*
Standard.

The Standard is quite right. That body "gen-
erally" are dissatisfied with justice, in all cases.
Like the Irishman who wept over such a prospect,
justice is just what such people are afraid of.—
Courier & Enquirer.

If some men we could name had justice, they
might possibly be elevated about six feet higher
above the earth than they are at present.—*N. Y.*
Standard.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS adopted
by the Democratic Republican Convention held in
Sallybury on the 20th May, 1842.

Whereas, the Government of the United States
was established by the patriots of the Revolution
on the principles of justice and equality to every
free American citizen, and to all parts of the
Confederacy;—therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to con-
fer, by legislation, on any citizen, or class of citizens,
or on any particular section of country, exclusive
privileges, is not only contrary to the Constitution,
but is subversive of the very end of free Govern-
ment.

Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the
Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to
charter a United States Bank—conferring on
certain individuals the exclusive custody of the
public money, with the exclusive right to discount,
and loan it out for their own private benefit, and
the exclusive right to make a paper currency
receivable in all dues to the Government, are
wholly incompatible with the principles of the
Constitution, and dangerous to the rights and
liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest con-
cern the introduction into Congress by the Whig
party of a new Tariff Bill:—a measure which
most grossly violates the *Compromise Act of 1833*,
and which doubles the taxes on the people,—and
brings back on the country the protective policy
of 1824, and '28, in all its forms of "abomination."
While we admit the power of Congress to lay and
collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur
at a fair, and just exercise of this power, we deny
that the Whig majority in the National Legislature
has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for
protection;—we deny that they have any right to
tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell
the profits of the manufacturers. We hold that
all such partial legislation is unconstitutional, and
that it is unequal and unjust in its operation on
the people every where, and more especially on
the people of the Southern States. We, therefore, call
on the farmers and laboring classes generally, with-
out regard to party distinctions heretofore existing,
to unite with us at the polls to arrest the threatening
evil before it becomes too late,—an evil which not
only takes the hard earnings of the people, "to
make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but
will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles and
civil war on the country.

Resolved, That we consider the act passed by
the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of
Congress for dividing out, and giving away the
money arising from the sales of the public lands
amounting to at least three millions of dollars annu-
ally, as a measure not only contrary to the spirit
of the Constitution, but as an act of party reckless-
ness unexampled in the annals of American legisla-
tion,—the more so, since the money intended to
be divided is not only not taken from a full Treas-
ury,—but from a Treasury known to be empty,
and since it gives a pretext to the party in power
to increase the burdens on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in justice
to its principles withhold an expression of its un-
qualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law passed
by the Whig majority at the Extra Session of
Congress,—a law which violates all the obligations
of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and
which is fraught with the most demoralizing con-
sequences to the community. We pledge ourselves
never to cease our opposition to it, until the advo-
cate shall be repealed, and expunged from the Statute
Books of the country.

Resolved, That this Convention looks on the
Banking system as now existing in the United
States as one of the principal causes of all the dis-
tress, and hard times so generally complained of;—
and, we do hereby most solemnly pledge our-
selves never to cease our opposition to it until we
shall, by such Constitutional and legal means as
may be within our power, expel it altogether from
the country, or so thoroughly reform it, as that it
will no longer be dangerous to the rights and lib-
erties of the people.

And Whereas, This Convention believes that
the Constitution of the United States is the most
perfect instrument of fundamental law ever framed
by human sagacity,—the offspring of profound
wisdom, and devoted patriotism; and knowing
that the integrity of the Union, and the continu-
ance of American Liberty greatly depend on pre-
serving that Constitution inviolate, and unimpaired,
as it came from the hands of Washington, and his co-
patrons;—therefore,

Resolved, That we denounce in the most un-
qualified manner the attempt now making by the
Federal Whig leaders, with Henry Clay at their
head,—to abolish a most vital part of the Consti-
tution,—thereby to change the character of our
Government, and destroy one of our greatest
safeguards against undue and unconstitutional
legislation. In the name of the Democratic party
of North Carolina,—we warn those reckless party
leaders not to touch this sacred legacy of our fore-
fathers.

Resolved, That this Convention believes, that
instead of imposing new taxes on the people, as the
Whigs in Congress are now doing, in order to raise
large sums to meet extravagant expenditures,—the
true policy of the Government is, for Congress
forthwith to repeal the act for contributing the
proceeds of the Public Lands;—and at once, to
bring down the expenditures of the Government to
its ordinary income, thereby to do away the ne-
cessity and remove the pretext for borrowing

money on usurious terms,—and for imposing ad-
ditional burdens on the country.

The foregoing Resolutions were unanimously
adopted by the Convention, and ordered to be
published.

H. W. CONNOR, President.
DUNCAN K. McRAE, Secretary.
CHAS. F. FISHER, Secretary.

AN ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Convention, which met at Salis-
bury on the 20th day of May, 1842—to the
People of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: That our country is at
present in a most deplorable condition, no man of
intelligence, and candor will deny. The People,
everywhere are greatly in debt,—while the means
of paying every day become more difficult. The
prices of produce, within the last fifteen months,
have rapidly declined,—the wages of labor have
decreased, and the farmers, and laboring classes
generally, now experience in an extraordinary
degree, the reality of "hard times."

Now, is it any better with the Government. The
greatest embarrassments exist in every branch of it.
The expenditures are increasing, and the revenues
falling off,—the Public Treasury is bankrupt, and
Government cannot even borrow money except
on usurious terms. Never before since the adop-
tion of the Constitution has the credit of the Gov-
ernment been lower, or the people more generally
distressed. Why is this so? This state of things
could not have come upon us by chance, there must
be adequate causes for it. What are they? We
cannot blame Providence,—for we have been
blessed with usual health, and more than usual
crops. We must therefore look somewhere else
for the causes of the evils that now afflict the
country. Where are they to be found? This is a
most important question,—and, we propose now to
answer it.

THE CAUSE OF THE HARDNESS OF THE TIMES.

We need only look to well established facts, to
be convinced that all the embarrassments of the
Government and distress of the country have
arisen wholly from a course of measures, in the
General, and State Governments always advocated
by the Federal or Whig party, and as uniformly
opposed by the Democratic Republicans;—or, in
other words, the ascendancy at present in the
Councils of the General, and for some time past in
the State Governments of Whig Policy, has pro-
duced all the ills that the country now endures.
We say, Whig Policy,—for Whig, and Federal
policy are the same. There never have been, since
the formation of our Government, but two parties
in the country,—and, these parties still
exist. Occasionally, it is true, schisms have taken
place in these parties growing out of differences of
views on temporary questions, but whenever it be-
came necessary to recur to fundamental principles,
all these differences would vanish, and the mem-
bers of each party would rally again under their
respective banners.

These parties took their rise in the Convention
which framed the Constitution;—one being in fa-
vor of establishing a Government not very dis-
similar to that of England; and the other, being
for a Republican form, such as was finally adopted.
It was not however until during the administration
of the Elder Adams, that they arrayed themselves
under distinctive names. All who advocated the
Administration of Mr. Adams, and supported his
measures, such as the Alien and Sedition law,—
the funding system,—National Bank, &c.,—took
the name of Federalists;—while, all opposed to
Mr. Adams, and his measures, were called Republi-
cans,—or Democrats. It does not alter the case,
that one of these parties has often since its origin
changed its name, and as often attempted to give
new names to its opponents. Whenever its lead-
ers have been defeated under one name, and that
name became unpopular, they would immediately
throw it aside, and assume another. Thus, at the
start, they designated themselves Federalists;—
then, during the last war when the name became
odious to the people in consequence of the conduct
of the leaders, many of whom took sides against
their own Government, they took the name of
Federal Republicans; afterwards, when Adams
and Clay were in power, and they were forcing on
the country Protective Tariffs, and wild schemes
of Internal Improvement, they changed to Na-
tional Republicans. Defeated again under this
name, they seized on, and have appropriated to
themselves, the once venerated name of Whigs,—
a name sacred in the glorious recollections of the
Revolutionary War, but now prostituted to party
purposes.

But though this party has often changed its name,
it never has changed its principles,—the Federal-
ists of 1798, are the Whigs of 1842. Neither has
the Republican party changed its principles,—the
Republicans of 1798, are the Democrats of the
present day. These two parties now, as formerly,
differ widely in their views of Government
policy. We have already stated that the present
distress of the country is owing mainly to the
prevalence of Whig policy in the Councils of the
General, and State Governments. If we show
this, then it must necessarily follow that general
prosperity can never be restored to the country
until a change of measure shall take place, and
this cannot be done until the men in power are
changed,—turned out, and others put in.

That the people may not be deceived in the
great contest before us, and may fully understand
the principles at stake, we will proceed to state
the great truths now pending between the two
parties,—the Whigs and the Democrats;—and
further, to show that Whig policy is the cause of
all the distress now oppressing the country.

THE ISSUES, OR POINTS IN DISPUTE BE- TWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

The Whigs are in favor of a "National Bank,"
and of the Banking system as it now exists in the
country; while the Democrats are opposed alike
to a National Bank, and to the Banking system as
now practiced in the United States.

The Whigs are in favor of a Protective Tariff
that is,—they are in favor of taxing all other
classes of the people for the purpose of enabling
the manufacturers to sell their fabrics at a greater
profit. The Democrats are opposed to all such
tariffs, and contend that it is unjust to tax the
people for any other purpose than to support the
Government in a frugal and economical manner.

The Whigs are in favor of increasing the ex-
penditures of the Government, so as to consume
the revenues to be brought in by a high Protective
Tariff;—while, the Democrats are for bringing
down the expenditures to a low standard of living.

The Whigs are in favor of creating a large
National Debt,—it having been a maxim of their
predecessors of the old Federal party, that a Na-
tional Debt, is a national blessing;—the Demo-
crats are now, and always have been opposed to
National debts, except in times of war, when there
may be a necessity for them;—they believe that a
National Debt is a national evil, always leading to
high taxes, and heavy burdens on the people.

The Whigs are in favor of the Bankrupt law;—
the Democrats are now, and always have been
opposed to it.

The Whigs are in favor of Mr. Clay's proposi-
tion to change our Government, by abolishing one
of the greatest safeguards in it against Congres-
sional usurpations;—that is, the right of the Presi-
dent to arrest by his veto an unconstitutional, or
an unwise law. The Democrats are for preserving
the Constitution pure, and undefiled as it came
from the hands of Washington, and the other
great men who framed it.

The Whigs passed a law at the Extra Session
to distribute and give away the proceeds of the
Public Lands. The Democrats are opposed to this,
because they believe Congress has no consti-
tutional right to do it, and because if the proceeds
of the lands are given away, the vacancy must be
supplied by taxes on the people.

The Whigs passed a law giving to Mrs. Harri-
son a present of \$25,000. The Democrats are
opposed to this, not so much on account of the
money as of the precedent introduced by it;—it is
an entering wedge to introduce the British pension
system into this country, and as such ought to be
resisted by all who do not desire to see the many
taxed for the support of a favorite few.

Besides these, there are still other points on
which the two parties differ,—some of them of
vital importance. The limits of this address how-
ever will not admit of their full discussion here.—
We can only allude to them.

THE BANKING SYSTEM—AND A NATIONAL BANK.

Of all the causes that have conspired to bring
about the evil times now so universally felt the
Banking system has done most. That scheme
of making money without work, is the offspring
of Federal or Whig policy, no candid man will deny.
It does not alter the case that in former years a
few of the opposite party, may have favored Banks;
—this is a mere exception. As a general truth it is
beyond dispute, that the Federal or Whig party
have always been the advocates of the Banking
system, while the Democratic party have as uni-
formly been opposed to it. That this is now the
case, every candid reader may soon ascertain for
himself,—let him but look around the circle of his
acquaintance, and see who own the Banks!—who
have the management of them!—who are the Di-
rectors and Cashiers!—He will find that ninety
nine out of every hundred are Whigs. Let him
look at another fact,—who have encouraged the
Banks in their lawless course for the past five years
—and who have been striving to bring them to a
close of their duty? The Legislature in every
State in the Union where the Democrats have had
the majority, has passed laws compelling the Banks
to resume specie payments, and comply with
their obligations, while this has not been done
by a single Legislature where the Whigs have con-
trolled. Everywhere the Democrats have been in
favor of compelling the Banks to have regard to
the obligations of their charters,—and, everywhere,
the Whigs have been in favor of permitting them
to do as they pleased. Is it wrong then to say,
that the Banks are the offspring, and favorites of
Whig policy,—that they are mostly owned, and
generally managed by Whigs?—Let the people
answer.

But before we expose further the effects of the
Banking system on the country let us enquire—
WHAT IS A BANK?

When a farmer or mechanic by hard work saves
a little more money than he immediately needs,
and wishes to put it out at interest, the law forbids
his taking more than six per cent for the use of it.
If he takes more, it is usury, and he forfeits his
money, besides being subject to a severe penalty.
It is not so with the Banks. A few knowing men
have money to lend, but they are not willing to
take six per cent interest;—what do they do?
Why, they go to the Legislature or to Congress,
and procure a charter for a Bank. This charter
authorizes them to make three paper dollars for
every specie dollar they put into the Banks, or pre-
tend to put in, and then they loan out these paper
dollars, taking the interest in advance,—making
nearly twenty one per cent on their money. Thus,
the farmers' money brings six per cent,—while
the Bankers' money draws nearly twenty one per
cent. It may be objected to this, that the Bank
does not realize twenty one per cent,—that they do
not put that much into their pockets. This may
be so, but it does not alter the case. It
matters not who puts the money into their pocket-
—whether Stockholders, Directors, or Cash-
iers,—it is enough to know that it comes out of
the pockets of the people.

Another advantage that the banker has over the
farmer is this;—if the Bank holds the farmer's
note, all the farmer's property is bound for the
debt;—but when the farmer holds the note of the
Bank, no part of the stockholder's property is
bound for it;—he may be rich, and the Bank
insolvent. There are many instances where Banks
have failed, and the people have lost thousands by
them, while the stockholders with plenty of money,
and abundance of property were not liable for a
cent of the Bank's debts. We have a striking
example of this in the United States Bank. That
bankrupt institution has failed for millions;—many
poor widows and orphans have lost their all by it,
and are now reduced to wretchedness and want,
while Nicholas Biddle and his partners, abound in
wealth, and revel in luxury. This is banking;—
it is a privilege granted to the few, and denied to
the many;—it is a contrivance by which the few
who do not work, manage to convert to their own
use the profits of the labor of those who do work.
Is this equal rights?

The Whigs say that we cannot get on without
Banks. How did our forefathers do without them?
They began through the revolutionary war,—they
drove the British from the country, and achieved
their Independence,—all without the help of a
single Bank. The first Bank ever established in
the country was the Bank of North America, in
Philadelphia, which went into operation in the
year 1782, with a capital of only about \$300,000.
This Bank, like all its successors, soon made itself
to be felt in the community where it did business.
An able writer describes its effects in the following
words: "In the year 1781, the Bank did a
very extensive business; and by the beginning
of 1783, the effects of its operations began to be
very apparent. They were such as banking has
always produced,—a plenteousness of money, fol-
lowed by great scarcity, usury, ruin to the many,
and to the few." The effects of this single
Bank were so severely felt, that the Legislature at
the following Session repealed the Act of Incorpora-
tion. But, the moneyed interest even at that
early day was too strong to be put down;—the
Bank soon had tested the sweets of the system;—
they had made great profits without the trouble,
or risk of commerce or agriculture, and they were
determined not to give up this easy way of making
money. They accordingly went to work, they
combined all their efforts, and in two years after,
procured a re-incorporation. The Bank Interest
having now secured a more sure footing in the
country, began rapidly to increase;—first one

Bank, and then another was established, until at
the beginning of the war in 1812, there were no
fewer than 120 Banks in the United States, with a
capital of 77 millions of dollars.

The war gave an impulse to the system, and it
continued to spread out its wings, and talons.
Who that is old enough will not recollect the de-
plorable effects of the Banks on the country at the
close of the war, and for several years afterwards?
Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury in an
able report made to Congress, states that in 1815
the Banks had notes in circulation to the amount
of one hundred and ten millions of dollars; and
that in 1819, they had called in all to about forty
five millions,—that is, in about three years time
they had withdrawn from circulation sixty five
millions of dollars. The effects of this rapid con-
traction on the country, were awful;—bankruptcy,
and ruin spread over the land everywhere,—all
suffered except the moneyed few. Vultures fatten
when the murraia rages; so usurers, and note-
shavers grow rich when distress prevails among
the people. The Bank system would now have
gone down under the storm of public indignation,
but for the United States Bank, and the Protective
Tariff, that came to its rescue. Even as it was,
it received a serious check which kept it within
bounds for several years. But it is not in the na-
ture of the system long to keep within bounds.
The Protective Tariff of 1828, and 1832,—the
operations of the United States Bank in 1834-5,
and '6,—and the general example of that corrupt
Institution;—the influx of money occasioned by
State loans in Europe, all united to remove every
restraint from the local Banks. The system took
a new start;—Banks sprang up everywhere,—
they rose up on the face of the country like bubbles
on troubled water,—they spread over the land
like the Locusts of Egypt, and with the same
effect on its prosperity. Until in 1837, there were
no fewer than 901 Banks in the United States,
with a nominal capital of 400 millions of dollars.
But the system had now swollen to its utmost, and
the crisis for its explosion was at hand. In 1837
all the Banks from one end of the Union to the
other stopped payments, discontinued discounts,
and set about calling in their notes. There were
at the time millions on millions of their notes in
circulation,—all of which at once depreciated in
the hands of the people,—some ten, some fifty per
cent,—while large amounts became as worthless
trash to those who held them.

But few of the honest working men of the coun-
try have any idea of what the American commu-
nity has lost by the Banking system. We will
now call the attention of the people to these losses.
LOSSES OF THE PEOPLE BY THE BANKS.
On the 7th of January, 1841, the Senate of the
United States directed the Secretary of the Treas-
ury to report to Congress from the best informa-
tion, what had been the losses of the People, and
of the Government by the use of Banks. On the
11th of the following month, February, the Sec-
retary laid before Congress his report, in answer
to the call of the Senate.
From this able Document, it appears, that the
people of the United States, between the years
1798, and 1840, had lost by the use of Banks
more than three hundred and sixty five millions
of dollars! The Secretary shows all this in the
most satisfactory manner from facts and documents
that are beyond dispute. The limits of this ad-
dress will not allow them to be spread out here,—
but the following "Summary," taken from the
Report, will show in what manner these losses
took place.

Summary of losses by Banks.	
1. Losses by Bank failures.	\$108,885,721
2. Losses by suspension of specie pay- ments by banks, and consequent de- preciation on their notes.	95,000,000
3. Losses by destruction of bank notes by accident.	7,121,332
4. Losses by counterfeit bank notes, beyond losses by coin.	4,414,444
5. Losses by fluctuations in bank cur- rency affecting prices, extravagance in living, sacrifices of property, and by only a part of the other incidents to the Banking system not com- puted above, at least.	150,000,000
Aggregate, computed.	\$365,451,497

PROFITS OF THE BANKS.

We have already seen what the people of the
United States have lost by the use of Banks; now
let us see what the Banks have made out of the
people.

From Public Documents, it appears—
That in 1840, there were 901 Banks in the
United States.

That these Banks had a nominal capital of about
400 millions of dollars.

That they held the bonds of the people for about
500 millions of dollars.

And that the aggregate of specie in their vaults
was only 23 millions of dollars.

It is certainly not unreasonable to estimate that
the Banks on an average make a profit of ten per
cent on their capital. This would make their
income 40 millions of dollars per year,—or, seven
millions more than all the specie in their vaults
in 1840.

During the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's
administration, the tax paid by the people to the
Federal Government, did not on an average ex-
ceed \$1.50 per head;—while, the tax paid to the
Bank system during the same period, was more
than \$1 per head.

It is questionable, whether the whole cotton crop
of 1841, at the present reduced prices, will bring
into the country as much money as the people pay
the Banks;—the Banks without work, make more
than all the cotton raisers in the United States by
all their toil and labor.

At the head and front of this Banking system
may be placed the late United States Bank. Its
stock mostly owned by foreigners, who had no
sympathies in common with our people, or love for
our Government. The Bank itself was managed
by a corrupt set of Financiers as ever existed.
After this Institution had for years waged war
against the Government, after having taken a lead
in the political contests of the day, bribing presses
and buying up politicians, it became bankrupt, and
failed for millions. Every dollar of the stock has
been lost, and millions of its notes have fallen dead
in the hands of the people. It would fill a book to
write the history of this corrupt Institution. We
cannot enter on the task here, but recommend to
all who may wish to see the conduct of this Bank
printed in its true colors, to read the letter of the
Hon. Louis D. Henry on accepting the nomination
as Democratic candidate for next Governor. If
there be any of the free men of North Carolina
who have not yet read this clear, comprehensive,
and able letter, we say to such, rest not until you
can procure it, and then set down and read it
thoroughly.

From the history of Banks already presented,
all may see how much they have contributed to
produce the difficulties that now oppress the coun-

try.—Banks that make money plenty by the facili-
ties they afford, people run in debt, enter into
speculations, and become extravagant; then comes
the reverse. The Banks begin to contract, call in
their notes, and money becomes scarce; usury,
sheriffs and constables are turned loose; and ruin
and distress fill the country.

These are the fruits of the Banking system, and
this system is the offspring of Whig policy,—no
Whig policy then may be justly attributed the
troubles of the times.

From what we have seen, and felt of the effects
of a United States Bank, it is wise to establish an-
other in this country? The Whigs say it is,—
the Democrats say not,—and, the people must
decide.

THE NEW TARIFF—MORE TAXES.

When the Whig leaders were seeking power in
1840, they promised, if elected, to reduce the
burthens on the people; but on getting into power,
one of their first acts at the Extra Session, was to
increase these burthens;—and they are not even
satisfied with this, but have again brought before
the present Session of Congress another Tariff Bill
to raise the taxes still higher. This new Tariff
Bill not only violates the *Compromise Act of 1833*,
in the most shameful manner, but proposes to bring
back on the people the abominable protective policy
of 1832, and to lay taxes not for the support of
Government, but to fill the pockets of the great
manufacturers.

This Bill as reported by the Whig Committee,
proposes the following import duties,—that is, to
make the people pay the following taxes, to wit:
on iron, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut nails,
three cents per pound; on wrought nails, four
cents per pound; on salt, ten cents per bushel;
on lead, two-and-a-half cents per pound; on brown
sugar, two cents per pound; on lump and loaf
sugar, six cents per pound; on common cotton
shirting, such as now sells at 8 to 12 cents per
yard, the tax is to be six cents per square yard;
on coarse calicoes or prints, seven and a half cents
per yard; on window glass 8 by 10, per hundred
square foot, two dollars and forty cents; on wool-
len cloths, of the quality generally used by the
common people, forty per cent, that is, forty cents
in the dollar.

For the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes
of the farmers, the Bill further proposes the fol-
lowing import duties, viz: on beef and pork, two cents
per pound; on bacon, three cents per pound; on
butter, five cents per pound; on four 50 cents per
hundred pounds; on wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel.
These are but a few of the new taxes the Whig
leaders in Congress now propose to lay, but they
are enough to show the people what is intended,
and what they may expect if the Whigs continue
in power. The object in imposing these taxes is,
and the effect will be, to raise the prices on what-
ever the farmer has to buy, and to lessen the
prices on whatever they have to sell.

Now, the Democrats do not object to paying
taxes for the reasonable support of Government,
but they are utterly opposed to paying taxes to
enrich the manufacturers. A high duty on foreign
goods necessarily raises the price of them, and
enables the Northern manufacturers to charge
more for all they sell. Our forefathers in estab-
lishing the Constitution, intended to secure equal
rights to all classes of the community,—but this
new Protective Tariff imposes high taxes on the
cultivators of the soil, and mechanics, for the benefit
of great capitalists, who have invested their millions
in splendid manufacturing establishments. It is
taxing the people generally for a few rich money-
holders. Why should the farmers, mechanics, and
other classes be taxed for the benefit of the
manufacturers?

Besides the great injustice of the "protective
policy," we object to it on another ground;—take
the Banking system, it creates a privileged class
of men in the country, and will eventually subvert
the very nature of our Government itself. The
Republican portion of the Committee of Manufac-
tures, in their report against these high duties,
have taken this view of the question, and have
furnished several striking examples of the effects
of this system in England; there, it has made the
few rich, and the many poor;—there the rich are
very rich, and the poor are wretchedly poor. Let
every friend of equal rights read, and consider the
following extract from the "Minority Report" of
the Committee on Manufactures," submitted to
Congress on the 5th of May, 1842, pages 4 and 5.

"As evidence of the effect of this system upon the
large landholders and upon the day laborer in England,
we have only to turn to any newspaper of that country,
which finds its way to this. As an instance nearest at
hand, we give the following extract from an English
paper, found in the National Intelligencer of the 19th
instant:

"It is said that, by the death of the late Duke of
Cleveland, his eldest son succeeds to £200,000 a year,
or nearly \$800,000; Lord William Russell has a legacy
of £300,000, or more than \$250,000; and Lord
Harvey another of £100,000, or upwards of \$200,000;
there is a legacy of £200,000, or nearly \$200,000,
to a grandson. The Duke has the Yorkshire estate,
the house in London, and an immense amount of plate,
jewelry, and furniture. A large portion of the un-
dermined estates in Durham goes to one of his daughters.
The Green, it is said, had £12,000,000, or about \$24,000,000
in the 35 per cent. consols, bonds, plate and jew-
elry to the value of £1,000,000."

"In the same paper we find the death of the Mar-
quis of Hertford announced, with the remark that he
died worth £2,000,000, or upwards of \$2,000,000."

"Now, let us view the reverse side of the picture.—
We extract the following, from the first paper at hand,
as a recent report. The cases stated are accompanied
by others of like character, and are, no doubt, true
representations of thousands and tens of thousands of
cases in England, Scotland, and Ireland:

"Let us peep into the report of the poor law com-
missioners, that we may the better understand this new
doctrine, which the immensity of Great Britain is about
to engrave on the law of nations.
These commissioners visited the poor in their
shades of wretchedness, and the following are a few
of the facts selected from their report:

"One witness says: 'I am educated a good laborer,
and when there is employment to be had, I am seldom
idle.' * * * I am idle for about three months
in the year, on an average. In the beginning of the
summer I was idle for three weeks, one day after an-
other. I had no provision. I sold every article in my
house, rather than let my wife go out; you may be sure
we eat the price of them very sparingly; at last, I sold
the pot I had to boil my potatoes, and I walked out of
the door myself, my wife and six children. We went
where we were not known, and begged."

"Another says: 'I would engage to work at home
every day in the year for eight pence, without need of
support of any kind.'

"* * * Another, in answer to the question, do your fam-
ily generally use milk with their potatoes, says: 'No,
sir! I solemnly declare, before my neighbors here, that
I have been lying in my bed, having blister after blister
on me, and did not drink a glass of milk, but eat pota-
toes and salt herrings, and had no drink but cold water.
A great many of us would pray the Almighty to take
us off; it would be better for us than to live in our
poverty and need.'"

Here, we have a sample of the effects of "Pro-
tective policy," and of unequal laws in England.
We see the privileged few, ruling in riches,
wrong from the hard earnings of the many; we

see them glittering in jewels, and feasting off of gold and silver plate, while the poor "eat potatoes and salt herring." And yet, with all these things before them, the Whigs members of Congress, at this very time, are striving to fix this system on the American people.

Yes, at this very moment, they have a Bill before Congress to re-establish, and make permanent the protective system on this country. It is a remarkable fact too, that they are doing this, at the very time, when the British Government has abandoned it as a source of misery and suffering among her own people. The late arrivals from England bring the intelligence that the ministry have submitted to Parliament a plan to reduce the duties on all articles of foreign manufacture down to 20 per cent ad valorem—the precise amount agreed upon in the "Compromise Act" of 1833: While they are doing this, the Whigs in Congress are striving to raise our taxes up to the British standard previous to this move of the ministry. Thus the British are coming down to our rates, and our Whigs are rising up to the British rates. Strange, and extraordinary state of things!

The question is before the People:—as they value their rights, let them consider it well. If they want high taxes, let them continue the Whigs in power and they soon will have them to their hearts content; if they do not want them, let them rise in their might, imitate the example of their brethren in other States,—turn them out of power, and put others in.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The expenditures of the Government during the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration amounted to a fraction more than 22 millions of dollars. Mr. Van Buren himself, and all his friends in Congress were anxious to reduce them still more, and, without doubt, if they had been continued in power, this would have been done.

The Whig leaders during the campaign of 1840, declared loudly against these expenditures; they denounced them as extravagant and, promised, if elected, that they would at once bring down the expenditures of the Government to 14 or 15 millions per year. Well, they were elected, and placed in power—the question now is,—have they fulfilled their promises? Have they brought the expenditures of the Government down to 14 or 15 millions per year? We answer, no; they have neither done it, nor attempted to do it; but on the contrary, during the very first year of their power, they have increased the expenditures many millions—thus falsifying all their pledges. During the campaign, they assured the people that 11 or 15 millions annually were enough to carry on the Government, and that they would require no more. Scarcely, however, were they seated in power, when their leader Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, declared, and afterwards reiterated the same in a Resolution, that twenty six millions of dollars was the lowest sum with which the Government could be carried on. Before the election, they professed that 14 millions were sufficient; after the election, they required 26 millions.

Again, the Whig Tariff Committee on the 31st March, 1842, had a report before Congress in defence of high taxes, from which we make the following extract:

"It is reported, the precise amount required to carry on the Government is uncertain;—but in the opinion of the Committee a smaller sum than \$26,000,000 (\$27,000,000);—(twenty-six or twenty-seven millions) will not suffice for the ordinary expenditures."

Now, if the Whigs in Congress have so grossly violated their pledges, as, in one year, to have increased the expenditures of the Government twelve millions of dollars beyond what they had promised, what may not be expected from them in a few years more, if they are continued in power? We leave the subject to the people, and shall proceed to

THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

When the Whigs were contending for power in 1840, they told the people that the Democrats had loaded the Government in debt many millions of dollars,—some said twenty, some thirty, and some went as high as forty millions.

To ascertain the truth of the matter, the United States Senate at an early day in the present Session, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report how much the Government did owe when Mr. Van Buren went out of office. The Secretary's answer is contained in Senate Document, No. 11, of the present Session.

He states that the only form in which any debt was contracted during Mr. Van Buren's term, was in the emission of Treasury notes, and that the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 3rd of March, 1841, was \$6,697,361 51. This amount included about one million of Treasury notes taken up in the hands of receivers, but not cancelled;—thus showing that the only debt against the Government when Mr. Van Buren went out of office, was \$6,697,361 51, in outstanding Treasury notes. This could hardly be called a debt at all,—for these notes were receivable for Government dues, and were coming in.

Now, let us see what the Whigs have done as respects a public debt since they came into power. During the Extra Session, they passed a law authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars.

During the present Session, they passed another law authorizing a further loan of five millions more, making seventeen millions. The same act authorizes the Government to fund on interest, all the outstanding Treasury notes, to the amount of \$8,750,000; making a grand total of \$25,750,000.

Thus when the Whigs received the Government they found it clear of debt, save the \$6,697,361 in outstanding Treasury notes.

But in one year after they came into power, they have created a funded permanent debt of twenty five millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars,—all this in time of profound peace.

Surely, the Whigs must be acting on the maxim of the old Federal party, that a National debt is a national blessing, otherwise they would not have loaded us so large a debt in so short a period of time. Since they have managed in the course of one year to create a public debt of nearly 26 millions of dollars, what may we not expect in the years to come if the people do not arrest them in their wild career of extravagance and profligacy? Let all who value their rights, and who do not wish to see taxes and tariffs entailed on themselves and posterity, come to the rescue before it is too late.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Among the acts passed by the Federal party, the one formerly in power was a Bankrupt law. The Republicans were universally against it, and soon as they came into power, they repealed it, and the analogy,—among the acts passed by the Whigs at the Extra Session, was the Bankrupt law. The Democrats are universally opposed to it, and as soon as they regain power they will, as they repeat this most odious Law.

The Democrats are opposed to it because it is a violation of the obligations of contract which bind the debtor and creditor; and because

it is demoralizing and corrupting in its influence on the community.

It is now known that this law was passed by a combination between its particular friends, and those who were in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands; one set who voted for it, went for plundering the Public Treasury, and the other set for defending honest creditors.

All who are in favour of repealing this most iniquitous law, should remember that it can only be done by turning out of power, those who passed it, and who now advocate it.

DIVIDING OUT THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—STATE DEBTS.

The Whigs at the Extra Session under the influence of Mr. Clay, passed a law to take from the public Treasury the money brought in by the sales of public lands, and to give it away to the several States. This was done when the income of the Government was not sufficient to meet the expenditures, and of course doing so would create a still greater deficiency. How was this deficiency to be supplied? Why by taxes on the people,—and, are the people willing to give away three millions of dollars annually, and then see themselves taxed to replace this amount in the Treasury? Are they willing to empty the Treasury by grants of this kind, and then by taxes and tariff to fill it again?

One of the arguments in favor of this Whig Law, is that a number of the States have become deeply involved in debt, and that Congress ought to help them by this grant of money. Is this just? If other States act foolishly and run into debt, is it right to tax the people of North Carolina, to pay their debts? Shall we be made to suffer for the folly and extravagance of other States? The Democrats say, let every State pay its own debts.

The People may thank the Democrats of North Carolina, that our State is now clear of debt;—they always set their faces against Whig schemes for borrowing money to embark in wild plans of Internal Improvements; but for this, as bad off as the people now are, their condition would be ten times worse. Even with this escape, our people are suffering immensely from Whig policy and Whig misrule; and now, shall they submit to a tax of three millions annually to pay for the folly and extravagance of other States?

This abominable law, as well as the Tariff, and the plan to raise the expenditures of the Government up to 26 millions annually, are favorite projects of Henry Clay. He is now the Whig candidate for next President, and if elected, the people of North Carolina may expect to taste the better fruits of all these schemes.

Let the farmers and laboring classes take time to warn, before it is too late.

THE PRESENT TO MRS. HARRISON OF \$25,000 DOLLARS.

One of the most objectionable of the acts passed by the Whigs at the late Extra Session, is the law making a present of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Harrison out of the Public Treasury. The Whigs all went for this law, the Democrats went against it.

As large as this sum is, we object to it less on account of the money, than as an evil example set in our Government; we fear it is the entering wedge of the British Pension system among us. In England, thousands of the nobility and Government favorites, receive Pensions for life out of the Public Treasury; and the people are ground down with heavy taxes to supply the means to pay them. Shall this system be introduced in our Government? Begin it once, and where will it stop?

Besides, why make a present to Mrs. Harrison more than any body else? She stood in no need of it—she was not suffering, she was already rich. Was it because she was a President's widow? Is this the reason, then hereafter the widow of all Presidents may claim like presents; and it granted to the widow of President's, why not to the widow of all Public Officers—from the highest to the lowest?

Is it right, at a time when distress pervades the country,—when the Treasury is empty and new taxes have been laid, to fill it,—that the Whigs should give away \$25,000 of the people's money to one already rich, and far above want? Look through the land,—see how many poor widows there are toiling by day and night to support their helpless orphans—Is it right to tax their salt, their morsel of sugar, and their coarse raiment, to raise \$25,000 to be given away to a rich old Lady, who lives in a fine house, who owns splendid lands, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life? If this be right, then let the people applaud the Whigs, and prepare for the British Pension system; if it be wrong, then unite and turn out of power a set of men, who, in their short career of recklessnes, have already done more injury to the country than can be repaired in ten years to come.

THE VETO POWER.

The people ought not to shut their eyes to the efforts now making by Mr. Clay and his followers to change our Government by striking from the Constitution one of the greatest safeguards in it against Congressional usurpations,—we refer to the Veto Power. This clause in the Constitution was sanctioned by Washington, Madison, and all the other great Patriots who framed our Government; and afterwards when Washington and Madison were Presidents, both of them exercised it. No party or class of politicians ever found any fault with it, until it stood in the way of a United States Bank. But having defeated Mr. Clay and the Bank men in their schemes, they at once commenced war upon it, and continue to wage it with unmitigated vengeance. They seem to think if they can only abolish this part of the Constitution, that they can go ahead. But will the people quietly stand by and see this vital feature in our Constitution sacrificed to an aspirant's ambition, or to Bank cupidity? To say nothing of the evils the Bank will bring upon the country, mark the other consequences that will follow. The Veto Power stands in the way of Mr. Clay and the Bank Whigs—they strike it from the Constitution. After awhile, some other clause will stand in the way of some other aspirant or reckless party;—they too will strike it out; and thus our sacred Constitution will go piece by piece until it will become entirely subverted, and our Republican form of Government changed to a Monarchy, or despotism. The Democratic party of North Carolina deprecate these assaults on the Constitution; we believe it to be an instrument framed in wisdom, and patriotism;—under it, the American people have enjoyed many blessings; all we ask of the Whigs, or any other set of men, is to preserve it in letter and in spirit, pure and inviolate.

WHIG PROSCRIPTION.

When the Whig politicians were seeking power in 1840, they made a great outcry against "proscription"; they promised if they should get into power, to "proscribe proscription." They have kept this promise, like all their others. Never before under our Government have as many men been turned out of office for opinions sake as during

the last four months of Whig power. They swept the country from Canada to Texas. Valuable officers, with large helpless families have been sent adrift, not for any fault, or neglect of duty, but merely because they were Democrats, and to make place for some hungry Whig who claimed his reward for party services. Let the people contrast these practices of the Whig leaders, with their promises in 1840, and answer—are they right!

THE AFFAIRS OF OUR OWN STATE.

In the political revolution of 1840, the Whigs obtained the ascendancy of the Legislature of North Carolina, and elected their candidate for Governor.

We regret that the limits of this address, will not allow a full examination into the affairs of our own State. It would be well, however, for the Democratic candidates for the next Legislature to bring these affairs before the people;—let them procure the Journals of the last Legislature, and read from them to the people; there they will see Whig policy, Whig extravagance, Whig proscription fully exemplified. Never before in North Carolina has there been such a reckless, extravagant, and proscription Legislature. Scores of hungry politicians in the Legislature and out of it, were there scrambling for the crumbs of office. Many received their reward;—some of them who were put in office, are wholly incompetent to discharge the duties, and thereby the public interest have suffered. Others are now enjoying the "spoils," and mixing up their official duties with Whig politics,—both Federal and State,—trying to convince the people that the Bankrupt Law—the Tariff—the National Debt—the extravagant appropriations of Congress—the grant to Mrs. Harrison—the Bank doings—all, all are right.

Let the people consider these things and judge whether they are right, whether they meet their approval or their condemnation.

PROMISES CONTRASTED WITH PRACTICES.

The people should keep in mind the promises of the Whig leaders in 1840, and contrast them with their performances in 1841—'42. They then told the people that the Democratic administration had brought the "hard times" on the country, and they promised if Gen. Harrison should be elected, that a great change would soon take place, that property would increase in value, that prices would rise, money become plenty, and general prosperity spread over the land. The people placed confidence in these promises, and elected Gen. Harrison and put the Whigs in power;—the question now is, have they verified their promises? All know that they have not. Money is scarcer, prices lower, distress more general, times harder now than when the Whigs came into power. The people then have been disappointed and deceived, and their deceivers can make no satisfactory excuse for it. One of two things is certain; at the time they made their promises they either believed what they promised, or they did not believe it. If they believed that they could do what they said, then the result proves that they were wholly ignorant of the real causes of the distresses of the country, and like ignorant physicians were prescribing in the dark and at a venture; but if they did not believe that they could perform their promises, then they acted the part of hypocrites, and wilfully designed to deceive the people. Let them take either horn of the dilemma. If they believed it, then they have proven themselves to be too ignorant to be further trusted. If they did not believe it, then they have shown themselves to have been hypocrites, wilfully making false promises to deceive.

But some of them attempt to excuse themselves by laying the blame on Gen. Harrison's death, that is, at the door of Providence. This excuse will not bear a moment's examination. It is true, as Senator Mangum says, that "the vengeance of Heaven" fell on the man whom they had elected as President, but this did not destroy the power of the majority in Congress; they still hold the sway there, and save in one instance, passed what laws they pleased. But if the President was removed by death, the second man of their choice yet lives; and if he has not done all they wished him to do, who is to blame? This can be no excuse for them—they elected him.

Is it however fair, and honest in the Whig leaders, to place the blame of their own misdeeds on Mr. Tyler? In what way has he deceived them? He has done every thing they desired, save one—he has signed every Bill they passed except the charter for a new Bank;—the Bankrupt Bill—the Tariff Bill—the Distribution Bill, the present to Mrs. Harrison—the Appropriation Bills—the loan Bills—all, every one—he has signed for them; and he only refused to sign a Bill on one measure—a United States Bank; and he did this on the ground that he now believes and always did believe that such a Bill is unconstitutional, and that as such, he could not sign it without being guilty of perjury. They knew before the election that Mr. Tyler believed a United States Bank to be unconstitutional, and yet they elected him; and now deceive him because he will not perjure himself! Is this the morality of the Whig party? But is there any truth in what they say, that a United States Bank would have brought about all the good times, they so lavishly promised? Is it true that the prosperity and happiness of this Country depends on Congress' chartering, or not chartering a Bank—on Congress' giving the privilege to a few rich men to speculate on the public money, to discount on it to loan it out, and grow richer on it? If this be so, as the Whigs would make the people believe, then indeed the prosperity of this country hangs on a slender thread; not on a wise Government, not on the morality and industry of the people, not even on Providence, but on a Bank in the hands of a few money changers, and stock speculators. The very idea is degrading to the Government and the American people.

If Tyler had consented to perjure himself, it is very easy to show that the new Bank, so far from making times better, would have increased the general distress. In the first place, the wealthy men who have taken stock in this Bank, would have had to collect their money before they could place it in the Bank. This operation would have given rise to thousands of law suits, and to sheriffs' sales without number. In the next place, the new Bank in order to make way for itself, would have pressed the local Banks, and this would have forced them to press their debtors in order to sustain themselves. Who among the people owing any debts at all could have stood up under this double fire from the rich man on one side, and the Banks on the other?—distress and ruin would have swept over the land. If Mr. Tyler then, has received the curses of the Whig leaders for refusing to perjure himself, he ought to receive the thanks and the blessings of the people, for his honesty, and firmness in refusing to sign the fatal Bill.

Freemen of North Carolina: In August next you will be called upon to approve, or condemn the acts of the men in power,—as well these in the State, as in

the Federal Government. In every County you will find candidates offering for the Legislature, some advocating, and some disapproving of the Whig measures; that is—the Bankrupt law—the new Taxes—the extravagant expenditures of Government—the grant to Mrs. Harrison—the Distribution of the people's money—and all the rest. The only way you can show whether you approve or condemn these measures, is by voting for, or against those who defend them.

You, also, have before you, two distinguished men, as candidates for the office of Governor;—one of them, the present Governor, Mr. Morehead, in the contest of 1840, rushed into all the delusions and revelries of the campaign—he promised you better times—he promised, if the Whigs should be elected, retrenchment and reform,—from the palace to the kitchen,—in the Federal and State Government; he has failed in all his pledges;—he, himself, as Chief Magistrate, has been guilty of the very things with which he accused others, and so strenuously condemned,—thus, like all the leaders of his party, professing one thing and practicing another.

The other candidate is Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville,—a man of superior talents,—of great experience in life,—and with a private character above all suspicion. He began the world poor, but by honest industry, and good management, he has rendered his circumstances in life, easy and comfortable.

In the memorable contest of 1840, he had the wisdom to foresee what Whig promises would end in, and he had the firmness to warn the people against false delusions. What he professes he practices.

These are the candidates before you,—which will you choose? Will you take the man, who once already has deceived you with false promises—who practices in his own conduct what he condemns in others, and whose leaders have falsified every pledge they ever made to the people? Or, will you take Louis D. Henry, a Republican, not barely in name,—but in principle and practice? It is for you to choose;—may the result prove that the Freemen of North Carolina are not behind their Brethren of other States in understanding their rights, and in vindicating them at the polls.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, June 17, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY.
Of Cumberland.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

We this week lay before our readers the Address adopted by the Democratic Convention of last month and ordered to be published. It is a document made up altogether of undoubted, recorded facts, and calm reasoning;—as such it must claim the deliberate consideration of the honest and unprejudiced. The reader will find in it no inflammatory party appeals, no denunciation nor random assertion, but plain truths and matter for reflection. The part concerning the Banking system and the Tariff we particularly commend to the attention of the reader.

The Bankrupt Law.

Some of the Federal Whigs seem to consider it very inconsistent that any Democrat should take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, being opposed to the law itself. Now we must think there is something extremely selfish in this tenet of Whiggery. In 1840 when the Whig leaders were canvassing for popular favor, they promised all sorts of relief to the people, and good times in abundance;—but when placed in power, the only "relief" measure they have passed is the Bankrupt Law; because the Democrats are opposed to this law, they are almost forbidden to take the privilege of it, and it is required to be left altogether for the use and advantage of Whiggery itself.

But if this rule be correct as to the Bankrupt Law, why not apply it to other acts of the same party—to the new Tariff already established and about to be further laid on the people? The Democrats are opposed to this, therefore let the Democrats go clear of paying any thing, and let the Whigs enjoy the gratification and benefit of paying all. If the Whigs will pay all the heavy taxes about to be imposed on the country, we venture a positive assurance that the Democrats will freely agree to surrender all the benefits of the Bankrupt Law. But if they require the Democrats to pay part of the taxes, surely they cannot complain if now and then a poor "loco-foco" should avail himself of the benefit of the "Whig relief law."

A Bank President in the Penitentiary.—Mr. Farrington, President of the Gallopots Bank in Ohio, has been twice convicted of fraud and was lately consigned to the Penitentiary for the term of ten years. A good many other swindlers of the same caste would suffer the same righteous judgment if they had their dues.

The New Orleans Bank.—Out of ten banks in New Orleans that lately resumed specie payment after the long suspension, all have gone by the board except three. The Louisiana, the Mechanics and Traders, and the Union. The others stood the demands for specie but a day or two, when they were forced to knock under and suspend again, which is considered as settling their fate. This illustrates the difference between "promising to pay," and paying.

New Post Office.—A new Post Office called Deep Well has been established on the Salisbury and Lunenburg stage road, West of Miranda, in the

edge of Iredell County, and James Small appointed Post Master.

67 In order to make room for the Address and Resolutions of the Convention, we have been compelled to omit all the late interesting Foreign news, and some editorial prepared. The Foreign items of most interest next week.

The Gubernatorial Candidates.

We learn from the North Carolinian of the 11th, which we have only received in time to make this short notice, having no room for a longer account,—that Mr. Henry and Gen. Morehead had a meeting, and "passage at arms" not with cold steel but words, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 7th instant. They spoke alternately from 11 o'clock till 9 at night, to a very large assemblage from Cumberland, and several of the Counties around. Although Mr. Henry has been confined to bed since his return home from the West, and was not in fact able to speak without great pain, yet he met Mr. Morehead, and as the Carolinian declares, and we do not at all doubt, met him with an able and triumphant vindication of the cause and principles which he advocates.

A further account next week.

Corporate Privileges.—Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, in his message to the Legislature of that State, speaks strongly on a subject which we earnestly hope to see speedily brought up and acted upon by every Democratic Legislature in the country;—we mean the subject of exclusive corporate privileges. He insists that the corporations should in all cases be made responsible for the debts of the corporation. This is so palpably nothing more than what is strictly just, that it is strange to conceive how any other practice has been tolerated by a free people jealous of their rights and liberty; yet for years, under the iron domination of the money power, have the people of this Republic been almost without murmuring, to the omnipotent sway of irresponsible soulless monopolies, by which the country is alternately racked with violent convulsions. We trust that the day has gone by forever, when exclusive privileges will be granted to any corporate body without the same actual responsibility and the same restrictions that are imposed upon individuals. The designing and idle, the sharks and vultures of monopoly, have long enough fattened on the hard labor of the honest and industrious, the time has come when the people will require their law making representatives to dispense even-handed justice to all alike, instead of granting peculiar and exclusive privileges to incorporated wealth alone.

John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States, has recently subscribed \$100,000 for the establishment of a Library in the City of New York. This is indeed magnificent liberality nobly directed. The Library will be called after its founder, the "Astor Library."

67 The Supreme Court met in Raleigh on Monday last, the 13th instant.

Texas.—New Orleans dates of June 5th state that President Houston has made a call for an extraordinary Session of Congress to convene on the 27th of the present month, with reference, it is conjectured, to the talked of invasion of Mexico,—or some other cause probably.

Lead.—A St. Louis paper states the quantity of lead received at that place from the upper mines, this season, since the opening of the Missouri navigation, to be 140,000 pigs, nearly ten million of pounds. At the average price of lead in St. Louis, 34 cents, this amounts to little over \$330,000.

DIED.

At his residence in Ashboro', Randolph County, on Saturday the 28th ult. Gen. GEORGE HOOVER. The deceased was a prominent citizen of his County, an energetic, highly respectable and most worthy man, strongly esteemed by many friends, and much regarded for his integrity of character and personal worth. To his family, his loss is a bereavement that must be long and severely felt.

TAX NOTICE.

I, R. W. Long, Sheriff, will attend at the following places in Rowan County to collect the Tax due for the year 1841, viz:

At Capt. A. J. Kelly's master ground the 24th of June.	do.
" Capt. A. Trexler's, " 29th do.	do.
" Capt. Levi Trexler's, " 2nd of July.	do.
" Capt. Obadiah Woodson's, Salisbury, 1st do.	do.
" Capt. John Shoop's must r-ground the 8th do.	do.
" Capt. John Yocum's " 9th do.	do.
" Capt. James Mason's " 15th do.	do.
" Capt. David Lantz's " 16th do.	do.
" Capt. Moses Earnheart's " 22nd do.	do.
" Capt. John Shannon's " 23rd do.	do.
" Capt. George Gillespie's " 27th do.	do.
" Capt. D. R. Bradshaw's " 28th do.	do.
" Capt. Wm. Cochran's " 29th do.	do.
" Capt. J. W. McNeely's " 30th do.	do.

All persons that know of any real or personal estate that has not been returned, are requested to notify me of the same.

N. B.—Those persons that have not paid me their Taxes for 1841, will do me a favor to call and settle the same.

R. W. LONG, Sheriff.

ELECTION.

The Polls will be opened at the following precincts in Rowan County on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, viz:

At the Court-House in Salisbury; Morgan's, Neely's Mill, and Thompson's Mill, to vote for Governor for the State of North Carolina, a Sheriff for the County of Rowan, and one Senator and three Commissioners for the Counties of Rowan and Davie; and on the same day, at the usual precincts in Davie County to vote for Governor and members of the Legislature.

R. W. LONG, Sheriff.

June 17, 1842.

Notice.

All those indebted to the Estate Sam'l. Miller, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay; and those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JAS. C. MCCONNAUGHEY, Adm'r.
Rowan Co., June 17, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures and Mines,
CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES
AND PRACTICE.
By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S.
London, Memo. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N.
Germ. Hanov., Multi, &c. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO
HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the
kind ever published, and a book most admirably
adapted to the wants of all classes of the community.
The following are the important objects which the
learned author endeavored to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and
Tradesman in the principles of their respective pro-
fessions, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of
their business; and to emancipate them from a state of
bondage to such as are too commonly governed by
blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers,
Travellers, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic
descriptions of the commodities which pass through
their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest develop-
ments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent
practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Legislators, who may be engaged in
planning their laws in some productive branch of indus-
try, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants,
the most eligible.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become
well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes,
which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear ex-
position of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them
from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish
one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly
on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the no-
blest achievements of Science, in reflecting those grand
transformations of matter to which Great Britain and
the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank
and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of
Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from
official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition,
which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good
paper, in new type, and will make about 1400
pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-
monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable
on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars at one
time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail,
post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as
we can put the work to them on terms extremely
favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every
village throughout the United States and Canada sub-
scribers may be obtained with the greatest facility.

Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton
street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement en-
tire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of
the whole work, provided the paper containing this
notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York,
March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first
day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my
house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving
petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform sys-
tem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States,"
and that the said Court will be kept open every
day in succession (Sundays excepted), until notice
shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankruptcies, the Act pro-
vides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the
State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been
created in consequence of a delinquency as a public
officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or
trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary ca-
pacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the
best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their
creditors, their respective places of residence, and the
amount due to each, together with an accurate
inventory of his or her property, rights and credits,
of every name, kind, and description, and the
location and situation of each and every parcel and
portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation)
apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the
Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable
to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed
bankrupt within the purview of the Act, and
may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the
Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within
the purview of the Act, though they may be en-
tirely destitute of property, are entitled to its bene-
fit.

I perceive in the publications of several of the
District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I antici-
pated, on the construction of the act, even in the
important stage of proceeding under it; and I am
aware that other and more important difficulties
will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in
a correspondence with several District Judges,
with the view of reconciling, as far as we can,
the discrepancies of the Act, and of forming, at least,
something like a uniformity of practice. I shall,
however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act
in operation, according to its spirit and the best of
my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a
calendar of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the
petition may be verified before any Judge or Jus-
tice of the Peace of this State; but I think the
petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hear-
ing, either in person or by attorney, to declare
himself to be unable to meet his debts and engage-
ments.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all
the items required; and it will be found safest to
adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name
the county in which he resides.

The petition, when received, will be referred,
for hearing, to their respective State Courts, in the
Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Al-
bany, will be heard at Edenburg; all within the
District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern;
and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wil-
mington. And publications will be entered as di-
rected by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two
State Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the Dis-
trict of Pamlico comprises the Districts of New-
bern and Hillsborough, together with all that part
of the District of Wilmington which lies to the
Northward and Eastward of New River; and the
District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder
part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankrup-
cy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will
remain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States

for District of North Carolina.

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JUNE 17, 1842.

Beef,	6 a 6 1/2	lbf.	4 1/2 a 7
Butter,	30 a 35	lb.	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Moinses,	50 a 62 1/2
Do (apple)	25 a 30	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	18 a 20	Do	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Do	4 a 4 1/2
Begging,	18 a 20	Rice, (quart)	1 1/2 a 1 3/4
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12 1/2
Cotton, (clean)	8 a 10	Do (low)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (low)	1 1/2 a 1 3/4
Do (sack)	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a 4 00
Flour,	4 50 a 5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37 1/2	Do (cast)	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	25 a
Do Oil,	90 a 91	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C. JUNE 7, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	5 00 a 5 1/2
Bacon,	7 a 8	Feathers,	37 a 38
Butter,	12 1/2 a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Begging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (100 lbs)	4 a 5
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12 1/2
Corn,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62 1/2	Do (bushel)	8 1/2 a 9

AT CAMDEN, S. C. JUNE 8, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	4 a 8 1/2
Bacon,	6 a 8	Corn,	30
Butter,	15 a 18	Do	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 40
Begging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12 1/2	Molasses,	35 a 40
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 50

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for
ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commenc-
ing with the session of 1838-39, they have, each
year, been revised and improved, and the year and
circulation, and have been so universally approved
and sought after by the public, that we deem it nec-
essary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be
continued at the next session of Congress, and to state,
succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will
be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily
proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The
speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed,
to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All
the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at
length, in the member's own words; and the year and
circulation, and have been so universally approved
and sought after by the public, that we deem it nec-
essary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be
continued at the next session of Congress, and to state,
succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will
be printed, and the prices for them.

The Appendix is made up of the President's an-
nual message, the reports of the principal officers of
the Government that accompany it, and all the long
speeches of members of Congress, written out or re-
vised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as
the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the
same number of pages. Hereafter, on account of the
set speeches being so numerous and long, we have
not completed the Appendix until one or two months
after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend
to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared,
and of course shall complete the work within a few
days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is
necessary for every subscriber who desires a full
knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have
both; because, first, if there should be any ambiguity
in the synopsis of the speech, or any detail of its con-
tents, as published in the Congressional Globe, the
reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech
at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe
and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full
history of the proceedings of Congress. GAZETS
AND STATUTES REGISTER OF DEBATES, which contained a
history, has been suspended for three or four years. It
cost about five times as much for a session as the Con-
gressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an
equal amount of matter, a great portion being con-
taining proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print
the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate
now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and
keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for
the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the
Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we did not set
up the matter purposely for these works, we could not
afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe
and the Appendix are printed at the close of each ses-
sion, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 2,000 or 3,000 surplus copies of
the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra
Session, which make together nearly one thousand royal
quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Con-
gress that has ever been published. We now sell
them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional
Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let
subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix
for the next session, have them for 50 cents each.
They will be necessary to understand fully the pro-
ceedings of the next session. The important matters
discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next
session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction
expressed in the late elections with the vast and novel
system of policy which the powers have introduced,
and which was forced through Congress without con-
sulting public opinion, or even allowing the full dis-
cussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix
are used in the best degree affected by the party has
of the Editor. They are given precisely as written
out by the Reporters and the members themselves.
And the whole are subject to the revision and correc-
tion of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily
sheet, in case any misrepresentation or misapprehen-
sion of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress,
and give our opinion in it freely, but this is published
only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes.

The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2
per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed
in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Ap-
pendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of
each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the
last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session,
\$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent
for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion
for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid,
at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department,
postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing
money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber
resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscribers should be
in Washington by the 15th December next, at
latest, though it is probable that we shall print
enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that
may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the
money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES,

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

TO THE TANNERS

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a Patent for an
improvement made by themselves in the important
art of
Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their
invention, which is applied to the leather, and which
saves the expense of tallow, and the labor of whitening.
They do not offer it to the public without having them-
selves effectually tested it, nor on their own recom-
mendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given
below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners
who have examined the invention, and being satisfied
of its usefulness, have purchased rights;—and also to
the certificates of the Foot and Shoe-makers who bear
testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.
Letters to the subscribers should be addressed,
Cherry Grove, Rowan County, N. C.
March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for
our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined
their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce
it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we
cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country
as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a
fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satis-
fied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right
to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOAN, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of
leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented
by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the
best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting prop-
erty.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBERT,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Beet and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public
House, in Mocksville, Davie County,
where he is prepared to accommodate
Boarders and Travellers in a style which
he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor
him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every
thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar well
supplied with a variety of liquors.
His charges will be moderate. All visitors and dis-
orderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and
try me.

E. R. BIRCKHEAD,
March 11, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds
for sale at the Salisbury Drug-
store, by
C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on
South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all de-
scriptions used in this country.

—OVER AS—
Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all
sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to
order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its an-
nual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to
take measures for the establishment of a paper, in the
form of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.
In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the
importance of such a publication, the Committee have
determined, if sufficient encouragement can be ob-
tained, to issue the first number of such a publication,
to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE
UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination
of Temperance principles. We shall en-
deavor to do this in six pages, a record of the pro-
gress of the Temperance cause in our own and in
foreign lands;—of its effect upon individuals and com-
munities;—and original articles in defence of its prin-
ciples, and in reply to the various objections raised
against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will
be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our
intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general
summary of the most important events of the day, and
by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.
In carrying out this object, the Committee look with
confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly
in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new im-
pulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were
this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what
has been passing under our own eyes, which would
send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart.

The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and
is still going on with a power and success, which the
most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but
the means of communication, and we trust that an in-
fluence will go forth from the Capital of the old North
State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its
happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every
friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid
us promptly. As the object is to commence with the
new year, day on the part of its friends may be fatal.
Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our
cause, and every Temperance Society, become re-
sponsible, of once for the number of copies, which they
suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward
their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as
they may think the demand of their neighborhood may
justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in
our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C.
Temperance Society, the following resolution was
adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to
commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in
the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next,
provided one thousand subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to
each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society,
and to the members of the late State Convention, and
to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after
the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for
from 10 to 50 subscribers, so that the publication may
commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North
Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be pub-
lished weekly on a medium sheet, (say 25 by 15 inches),
and one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable IN
ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names
and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to
the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh,
North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully re-
quested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at
the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in
Davidson County. The usual wages will be given,
and the hands will be paid off weekly, or
monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be
had near the mine on reasonable terms.
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.
January 14, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling
and other building materials on hand for sale at
the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—
formerly Pearson's Mills.

Also—
A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable
for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at
a very short notice. These Shingles are always made
out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size,
and require no planing, but can be nailed on the roof
just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$3 per 1,000 at
the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.
December 31, 1841.

HORSE-BILLS

NEATLY PRINTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally
popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to
say a word in commendation of its past or present excel-
lence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing
circulation, (over 35,000), is its best recommendation.
For the future, however, a determination to be true
to the name of the American Newspaper Weekly Press,
will call for increased expenditures and renewed at-
tempts for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which
will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and
addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully
believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.
The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly
pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting
the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in
politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of
morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which
should not find a place at every fireside. It has more
than double the number of constant readers, to that of
any other paper published in the country, embracing
the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadel-
phia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of ori-
ginal American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs.
Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady
of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq.,
Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has
justly earned the title of the American Family New-
paper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Sat-
urday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family
Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons
of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive
all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in
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